



# Edmonton Portland Cement Co., Limited

**CAPITAL STOCK**  
**\$1,500,000**

**LIEUT. GOV. G. H. V. BULYEA**  
**Chairman of the Board**

## ARTICLE NO. 14

The Edmonton Portland Cement Company is not a speculation. It involves no risks or uncertainties to the investor. It is a simple, clean-cut business proposition founded on most unusual local conditions, which are these:

1st. The demand for Portland Cement in the Edmonton market is at present about 400,000 barrels annually, and with the development of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern this demand will increase.

2nd. The price of Portland Cement in this market is the mill price in Ontario plus the freight rate to this district, or \$1.25 plus \$1.85.

3rd. The Edmonton Portland Cement Company owns what is probably the largest marl deposit in the world. The marl already surveyed and tested measures 5,000,000 cubic yards—sufficient for the manufacture of 12,500,000 barrels of Portland Cement. The Company also owns a clay bed far greater in extent than it will ever need. These two great deposits are by most unusual and fortunate coincidence, located within five miles of each other. These properties were visited and examined on last Wednesday by seventy prominent Edmonton business men who were amazed and gratified at what they saw.

4th. By reason of the proximity of the materials, and the very accessible form in which they are found, Portland Cement can be manufactured at this property at a cost of 78 cents per barrel. This cost, as determined by Messrs. R. D. Hassan and T. J. Klossoski, was worked out on a barrel basis:

These engineers have also worked out the cost on the basis of a year's operations as follows:	
Coal, 37,880 tons at \$2.50	\$94,700
Labor	108,800
Gypsum, 870 tons at \$8.00	6,960
Edmonton Office	8,500
Small Supplies and Repairs	10,000
Depreciation	9,360
Insurance and Taxes	4,680
Total cost of annual output, 312,000 barrels	\$243,000
Cost per barrel	.78

5th. By keeping its output within the local market the Edmonton Portland Cement Company can sell its entire product at the Eastern mill price, plus the freight rate to this district. This fact is obvious for the reason that the construction work in the Edmonton district means a steady demand for not less than 400,000 barrels of cement per year. The Eastern mills cannot produce cement for less than \$1.25 per barrel at their mill doors, and this price, plus the freight rate to this district, fixes the price of Portland Cement in this market.

6th. The Edmonton Portland Cement Company can produce Portland Cement for 78 cents per barrel and sell its entire output at its mill door for \$3.10 per barrel, less a freight charge not exceeding 30 cents per barrel, resulting in a net profit of \$2.02 per barrel.

7th. There is no getting away from these facts. They are fundamental, convincing, and will bear any measure of investigation.

8th. The rest is merely a matter of management, and this, in turn, resolves itself into two propositions: Manufacturing, and honest capable business management.

9th. The processes of manufacturing Portland Cement are as simple as making bread. In a cement plant employing 150 men only five are skilled laborers; the superintendent, chemist, two burners, and the engineer. All the others are merely intelligent day laborers.

10th. The Honesty and Capability of the business management of the Edmonton Portland Cement Company is assured by the character and ability of the men who are its directors and by the business methods which have already been adopted. The Memorandum of Association of this Company provides for 15 directors, eight of these were selected at the time the Company was organized, with Lieutenant-Governor Bulyea as Chairman. These gentlemen included such well known citizens as Mr. J. H. Gariepy, Mr. S. H. Smith, Mr. Alfred Driscoll and others. To these are now being added, one by one, the remaining eight, the first of whom was Mr. Matthew McCauley, Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary and one of the best known citizens of this community. As the

other directors are being chosen one by one, their selection will be announced in the daily papers. Mr. W. H. Clark, for example, the well known lumber manufacturer and one of the most conservative and successful men in the community, will probably be made a director at the next meeting of the board.

The business methods adopted by the Edmonton Portland Cement Company are sufficiently important and interesting to deserve a special article, and Article No. 15 will be devoted to that subject. Sufficient to say here that they are the most careful, thorough and systematic methods known to the great business institutions either of the States or Canada. And it will well repay any business man in Edmonton to read carefully Article No. 15, which will appear on Thursday, and in which they will be carefully explained.

As was stated at the outset, the Edmonton Portland Cement Company is not a speculation. Every element of it is an absolute certainty. The Company can manufacture Portland Cement for 78 cents a barrel and sell every barrel of its output at its mill door for \$3.10 less a maximum freight rate of 30 cents. This means a profit of \$2.02 per barrel, and on the year's run a profit of \$640,240, or 40 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company.

The first statement which the Company will publish will make the book value of its stock \$200 per share. This will be explained in Article No. 16 appearing in all the daily papers of Edmonton on Friday of this week.

The conclusions from these facts are obvious; as is also the fact of what it means to the investor who is fortunate enough to get the shares of the Edmonton Portland Cement Company, Limited, at par today.

Those interested or desiring shares can obtain all necessary information at the sales offices of the Company, Rooms 400-1-2 Meser-Ryder Building. Phone 2171.

ALLAN HAYNES,  
GEORGE E. SNYDER,  
Fiscal Agents.

## Reciprocity Pact a One-Sided Bargain Says Dr. Chisholm

CONSERVATIVE MEMBER FOR EAST HURON DRAWS LURID PICTURE OF WHAT WILL OCCUR IF BILL IS PASSED BY CANADA AND STATES.

Anti-reciprocity pot-pourri, seasoned with the spice of Tory imperialism, was served up to an assembly of local conservatives last evening by Dr. Chisholm, M.P., for East Huron in the Dominion house, who for an hour and a half discussed in its detailed working the trade agreement which now lies before the American senate and the Canadian parliament, and which, if carried will be effective in bringing about a radical change in the tariff laws of both the United States and Canada.

It was only at the beginning and end of his speech that the Conservative member struck the imperial note, and it was his criticism of the treaty on imperial grounds, which he made out to be an all-British trade federation as a substitute for the American rapprochement, that excited forth the widest measure of applause.

After the introduction of the speaker by William Clegg and a few preliminary remarks by William Taylor, who declared that "every Canadian citizen who had any Britishness in his soul should stand up for the maintenance of an all-British federation," Dr. Chisholm was called to the floor. Opening with a reference to the remarkable progress which Edmonton has made during the past decade, and a prophecy that it is her destiny to become one of the largest cities on the continent, the speaker passed on to an academic discussion of the trade treaty.

He declares himself in favor of a certain form of reciprocity—the form advocated by Sir John A. MacDonald—but determined to oppose to the end any measure which might "have the effect of breaking up the British Empire." Analyzing the figures contained in an United States whitebook, as to the relative prices of the United States and the republic, he declared that while the average price of malt in the Dominion is 57 cents, in the United States it is but 54 cents and he drew the inference that the Canadian producer will be compelled by the abolition of the tariff wall to accept lower prices for his crop. Moreover, the average price of wheat in the United States was lower than the Canadian, and the price obtained by the Canadian farmer and the fact that Canadian No. 1 hard is a much superior article to the American nominal equivalent placed the Canadian at an additional disadvantage. The Liberal government had so changed the grain act that in the last few years "the amount of loss

price of binders. From \$80 the figure was raised to \$100, so that the actual cost on these machines, \$10 under the old tariff, became \$17 under the new. The measure of protection was substantially increased under cover of a hollow pretense that it was being reduced. If the tariff were now reduced to 15 per cent, there was nothing to prevent another increase in the dutiable price, involving a real increase in the tax.

As the cost of producing a binder to-day was \$10, and the legitimate profit 25 per cent, the price which the purchaser should pay was but \$12.50. The 17 per cent duty really represented protection to the extent of 35 per cent for the Massey-Harris people, the Ford and Wood company and the other Canadian implement makers.

For the farmer the treaty meant a one-sided free trade. As a producer he would have to meet the world's markets, for in accordance with the most-favored nation clause in British trade treaties with foreign countries, Canada must admit into her markets the goods of these countries on precisely the same terms as she grants to the States, while receiving no equivalent reduction. The Canadian farmer must sell his grain in competition with the price of his American neighbor, and if he purchased his implements, manufactured by him, Mr. Patterson, he must needs buy in a market "open" to the extent of 32 per cent. There was to be no free trade in flour, no free trade in manufactured goods. "Let us have either free trade or protection," said the speaker, "not a Joseph's coat of many colors. The manufacturer has a guarantee of 15 per cent on agricultural implements which under the terms of the treaty must doubtless be paid, for to effect a change would involve the destruction of the treaty. But the farmer has no recourse against an increase in the dutiable price. The duty on the price of his grain may be reduced to \$140. I am willing to vote for the removal of the whole of the protection now received by the Massey-Harris people, for protection is intended for new and weak industries, not for industries which are well established."

Dr. Chisholm drew a lurid picture of the disaster that would overtake the western farmer were the United States to conclude a series of treaties with the republics of South America, establishing virtual free trade. The United States government must subsidize vessels to bring American goods to New England ports, and Canada would be faced in her own market by the competition of the subsidized labor of the south.

"Let us," said Dr. Chisholm in conclusion, "first make a trade treaty with the British Empire. Let us have, if possible, free trade within the British Empire, but if that is impossible, at least reciprocity between the dominions of which she is made up. Were such an imperial federation to be formed the United States would be glad enough to give us a bargain, and a bargain which would be to our own advantage and not

## DEERWESTER DECAPITATED BY COMMISSIONER BOULLON

ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF GAS PLANT DISMISSED AND AGAIN COMMISSIONERS BOULLON AND BUTCHART FAIL TO GIVE REASON.

In line with the policy of Utilities Commissioner Bouillon to make frequent changes in the heads of municipal departments, another city employee has been made to feel his official displeasure and forced to drop these acquaintances with the mayor. This time it is J. A. Deerwester, who serves as engineer in charge of the gas plant. The producer gas plant has been dispensed with at the instance of Mr. Bouillon, and a new man is now looking after that branch of municipal work.

The fact of the matter is Mr. Deerwester was officially decapitated several days ago but for some reason not known to those conversant with the details nothing leaked out until yesterday afternoon. Mayor Armstrong evidently had not been informed of any change at the gas plant until that time when he met Mr. Deerwester.

It transpires that a complaint had been made to the city commissioners regarding affairs at the power plant, representations being made that the gas plant was not running as smoothly as they might under the direction of Mr. Deerwester. Although the complaint was acted upon by the commissioners last Friday afternoon not a word of it got to the public ear.

The complaint, it seems, was referred to Commissioners Bouillon and Butchart with power to act. In accordance with instructions that was issued to the utilities commissioner and Mr. Butchart proceeded to "investigate," resulting in a visit to the power plant last Saturday forenoon. Mr. Deerwester was thereupon told that his services were no longer needed, and that he was promptly appointed to fill the place.

Contrary to the practice usually followed in such cases, Commissioners Bouillon and Butchart failed to file a report covering the dismissal of Mr. Deerwester at the meeting of the commissioners Monday afternoon, and Mayor Armstrong and Commissioners Gaudy and Armstrong remained in ignorance of the matter until yesterday.

What action if any, may be taken to reinstate Mr. Deerwester to the position from which he was so unceremoniously dropped remains to be seen, in the event Mr. Deerwester desires to go back. If Commissioners Bouillon and Butchart were to be clothed with full power to act in the matter it would seem that a majority of the board is powerless to take any different action.

Mr. Deerwester has been in charge of the gas plant of and on since last October when he came here at the instance of the Allis-Chalmers company of Milwaukee. For a comparatively

## INTERNATIONAL STRIKE

American Liner in "Tied Up" at Southampton Owing to Labor Difficulties

London, June 14.—It is asserted here and also reported from Brussels that the international shipping strike will commence this week but similar announcements have been so often made before that ship owners are little perturbed. The situation at Southampton, where the American liner St. Paul and the White Star steamer Olympic are delayed in sailing on account of trouble with the men, is unchanged tonight. There is still hope that an amicable settlement will be reached tomorrow.

## LYCEUM

W. B. SHEPHERD, Manager.  
Sherman and Cleveland's Merry-makers  
TODAY IN

## The Pory Packers

A very funny Musical Comedy under the personal direction of Harry B. Cleveland

New Scenery and Costumes  
Gloria Girls' Grand Friday evening

MATINEE: Tuesday and Saturday.  
PRICES—Evening 25 and 35c.

## BIJOU THEATRES

The only Theatre in Edmonton regularly exhibiting any first run new films.  
PROGRAMS CHANGE TWICE A WEEK—MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

FIRST STREET	MCDUGALL AVENUE
THE MAN FROM THE EAST Edgar Wallace	A DIXIE MOTHER Photograph
QUIETNESS AS ROMEO Edison Comedy	THE CHANGING Fairy Story
A DOUBLE ELOPEMENT Lubin	IN THE HOT LANDS Mellie
AND OTHER PICTURES	AND OTHER PICTURES
Programme, Four Reels	Programme, Four Reels

EVENINGS 7:30 O'clock. MATINEE 2:30 to 5 p.m.  
ADMISSION 10 CENTS—Children in AFTERNOON 5 CENTS

## BIJOU THEATRES









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Look at the map of the city. Note the city's rapid growth Northward and then you can realize what a really great opportunity we offer you to invest in acreage less than a mile from the city limits.

Let us take you out and show it to you. We are confident that after seeing it, you will agree with us that no better subdivision investment is obtainable.

**Prices:**

**\$350**

**An Acre Up**

**Terms:**

$\frac{1}{3}$  Cash; Balance any terms you wish extending over a period of 2 years at 7 per cent. 10% Off for Cash



This property is reached directly by First Street and Namayo Avenue which in itself insures the future of its location.

It is absolutely high and dry and one of the most beautiful subdivisions ever offered for sale.

**Do not Delay  
Act Quickly  
DO IT NOW**

**These Are  
Acre Lots**

## WILKIN & McKINNON

TELEPHONE 2424  
635 First Street, Edmonton

## Clay Expert Employed By Board of Trade Makes Report

That a better quality of brick can be obtained from clay deposits on the high grounds than from clay taken from the river flats in the vicinity of Edmonton is one of the conclusions arrived at in the report of Professor Orton of Columbus, Ohio, who spent some weeks last summer investigating the clay deposits in the Edmonton district. Professor Orton's report was forwarded to the board of trade some weeks ago and a synopsis was presented to the board of trade at their meeting yesterday afternoon. The report was adopted and will be filed for reference by those interested in the clay products of the district. A resolution of thanks to Professor Orton for the complete manner in which he has treated the subject was passed in the meeting.

Following is the synopsis of the report prepared by W. H. Clark as chairman of the committee on new industries:

Professor Orton was asked to re-

port upon the following points:

1. Are the clay industries now established at or near Edmonton producing from their available material as good products as is practicable from the material they are using?  
2. Are there other clay materials in the neighborhood available for the production of different and more valuable products than are now being made, and, if so, what are the possibilities?  
3. In answering the first question, Professor Orton states that two distinct classes of material are now being used here, consisting of (a) the clays of the upper levels, and (b) the deposits on the river flats, composed of the silt deposited by the river in eddies and quiet spots left by receding floods. In regard to the material under class (a), the report seems to indicate that these materials present certain difficulties not commonly met with in other districts where the industries have attained considerable development. The report states that "the strata being

worked showed the typical faults of glacial clay beds, viz., lack of continuity in character. They are shifting and changing in proportions of sand from day to day, and the problem of the pit foreman, to keep a reasonably fixed proportion of both clay and sand going up in each car-load, is not an easy one and will require constant vigilance. The quality of the body produced by this mixture of tough and sandy material, as evidenced by the kilns of brick standing burnt and ready for shipment, as well as by the waste piles and bats lying about, is fairly good for common building brick. It is not, in any sense, a fine material, but it makes a fairly good, strong and serviceable common brick. There seems no likelihood of making any materially different or materially improved product from this clay."  
The report indicates that the material in class (b), that is to say, the river silt deposited on the river flats, presents even greater difficulties. The

report states that these clays are alike in one respect, namely: they are all very treacherous and difficult to dry without cracking. The upper brown layer, worked alone, would make a fairly tough plastic paste and would work well in the machinery, but it would give prohibitive trouble in drying. The use of sandy and silty layers is absolutely imperative to weaken it, to get sound or uncracked bricks. On the other hand, the sand and silt is of itself too weak and friable to make a brick, and is equally fatal to the quality of the burnt product, if allowed to get too high in amount. The manufacturers are therefore between two horns of a dilemma—cracking on the one hand, and weak, crumbly, worthless product on the other.  
To quote the report: "If by constant vigilance the proportions can be kept inside the proper limits, the products will be a somewhat pale red brick of rather low, but sufficient strength, which, when in position in a building, will doubtless give good service."  
The possibility of improving the brick as to its hardness, strength and color, to use of other processes than those employed, has been considered, but cannot hold out any hopes of any material improvement in these respects."  
It seems to be the opinion of Professor Orton, as a result of his investi-

gations, that the Edmonton brick-makers are getting the best results from the material they are using.  
**Possibilities of Development of Other Materials**

In regard to the second point on which Professor Orton was asked to report, the results of his investigations indicate that there are possibilities of very important development. These possibilities occur in connection with the stratified shale and clay of an earlier foundation than the glacial deposits or river silt now being used.  
A very exhaustive series of tests was made on samples of shales and fire clays taken from the various mines in the vicinity and from points along the river bank where the original stratified shales were exposed. While these materials present great difficulties which do not occur in the clay deposits of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and other portions of the continent where clay industries have reached large proportions, it appears to be the opinion of Professor Orton that these difficulties are not insuperable and that the profitable production of other and more valuable products, such as certain forms of tile and terra cotta and vitrified products, is conceivably possible. The project is rendered difficult by the somewhat abnormal character of these clays and shales. They show peculiarly sticky and soapy character-

istics which render them hard to work in the mangle; and they also show an abnormal percentage of shrinkage in drying, resulting in an amount of cracking, rendering the products useless. By an exhaustive series of experiments Professor Orton has demonstrated that treatment can be devised which will overcome these difficulties. While such treatment will materially increase the expense of manufacture, the cost is not considered by any means prohibitive, in view of the cost now entailed in bringing such products from present sources of supply. It is not practicable to enter into details of the elaborate experiments conducted by Professor Orton along these lines, and parties interested are advised to study the full report in the secretary's hands.

Professor Orton concludes his report as follows: "To undertake to utilize the Edmonton shales and fire clays is a proposition that should not be undertaken by any person or corporation who have not considerable financial resources, and who have not the courage to use them. It is highly likely that a considerable period of expensive and costly experimenting would have to be passed through before a plant could be adjusted to do on a large scale what has been demonstrated on a small scale in the foregoing tests. On the other hand, a firm that has the money

and the intelligence to take up and solve this problem along the lines here laid down, will, in my opinion, be able to produce vitrified clay products of at least fair quality at a cost far below that at which the goods can be brought in either from Vancouver or Ontario, or the nearest American clay-working centres."

### SPECIAL WEED INSPECTORS

Throughout the summer and fall months Isaac McLeure of Syndicate Avenue, Edmonton, and J. D. Smith, of Cardston will be engaged as special week inspectors by the provincial government. Mr. McLeure will cover the whole of the province north of Calgary, the territory south of that point being under the supervision of Mr. The additions to the staff will enable G. E. Lewis who now fills the dual position of Superintendent of Pairs and Inspectors and Chief Weed Inspector, to devote his attention more fully to the work of the summer and fall fairs.

Norwich, the first city of Connecticut to vote on the adoption of the commission plan of government, has rejected the proposal by a majority of 387.

### Dr. de Van's Female Pills

A reliable French regulator never fails. These pills are exceedingly powerful in regulating the generative portion of the female system. Refuse all cheap imitations. Dr. de Van's are sold in a box or three for \$10. Mailed to any address. The Robbitt Drug Co., Inc., Catherine, Ore.







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